



Primary
QA'IDAH

for reciting the **Holy Quran**
with the correct pronunciation

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Places of pronunciation for letters

The literal meaning of the word Makhraj is the point of exit. In terms of Tajweed the place where an Arabic letter is pronounced from is called 'Makhraj'. Various Aimmahs have different opinions regarding the number of Makharij. According to Imam Khaleel Bin Ahmed Faraheedi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and majority of Aimmah, they are 17 (seventeen).

Makhraj's Name	Letters	Category	Makharij
Halqee Makharij	ه ، ء	Halqiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the bottom part of the throat
" "	ح ، ع	" "	Pronounced from the middle part of the throat
" "	خ ، غ	" "	Pronounced from the top part of the throat
Lisaani Makharij	ق	Lahawiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the root of the tongue touching the soft part of the palate (top of the mouth)
" "	ك	" "	Pronounced from the root of the tongue touching the hard part of the palate (top of the mouth)
" "	ج ، ش ، ي	Shajariyyah Letters	Pronounced from the middle part of the tongue touching the middle part of the palate (top of the mouth)
" "	ض	Haafiyah Letter	Pronounced from the sides of the tongue touching the roots of the upper molars (top back teeth)
" "	ل	Tarafiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the edge of the tongue touching the gums of all the top front teeth
" "	ن	" "	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the gums of the top four front teeth
" "	ر	" "	Pronounced from the edge and the top part of the tongue touching the gums of the top four front teeth
" "	ط ، د ، ت	Nit'iyyah Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the roots of the top 2 front teeth
" "	ظ ، ذ ، ث	Lisawiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the inner edges of the top 2 front teeth
" "	ص ، ز ، س	Safeeriyah Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the inner edges of the top 2 and bottom 2 front teeth
Shafawi Makharij	ف	Shafawiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the edges of the 2 upper front teeth touching the inside part of the lower lip
" "	ب ، م ، و	" "	ب → Pronounced from the wet part of both lips, م → Pronounced from the dry part of both lips, and و → Pronounced by the rounding of both lips
Jawfee Makhraj	Maddah Letters (ا ، و ، ي)		Jawf of Dahan: i.e. empty space of the mouth
Khaysoom (i.e. nasal cavity)			It is the Makhraj of Ghunnah [nasalisation]

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 1: Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters)

❖ There are 29 **Mufridat Letters** i.e. Letters in the Arabic alphabets. ❖ Pronounce the Mufridat Letters with the Arabic accent according to the rules of Tajweed and Qira'at; avoiding Urdu pronunciations, for example do not pronounce them at all as: 'طوئے, طوئے, حے, خے, تے, تے, بے, بے'. Instead pronounce them in the following way: 'طَا, طَا, حَا, حَا, تَا, تَا, بَا, بَا'. ❖ From these 29 letters, there are 7 **letters** that are always pronounced with a **thicker voice**; these letters are called '**Musta'liyah Letters**'. These 7 letters are: 'ق, غ, ط, ض, ص, خ'. Their combination (abbreviation) is: 'حُصَّ صُغِطِ قِطْ'. ❖ Only 4 **letters** are pronounced from the lips: و, م, ف, ب. Apart from these letters, do not let the lips move whilst pronouncing any other letter. ❖ While pronouncing these 3 letters ز, س, ص a whistle-like high-pitched sound is created, that's why these letters are called 'Letters of Safeeriyah' i.e. letters producing a whistle like sound.

ا اَلِف	ب بَا	ت تَا	ث ثَا	ج جِيْم
ح حَا	خ خَا	د دَاَل	ذ ذَاَل	ر رَا
ز زَا	س سِيْن	ش شِيْن	ص صَاَد	ض ضَاَد
ط طَا	ظ ظَا	ع عِيْن	غ غِيْن	ف فَا
ق قَاَن	ك كَاَن	ل لَام	م مِيْم	ن نُوْن
و وَاَو	ه هَا	ع هَبْرَة	ي يَا	

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Lesson Number 2: Huroof Murakkabat (Compound Letters)

- ❖ Two or more letters combine [join together] to form a Murakkab (Compound).
- ❖ Pronounce each of the Murakkab letters separately like Mufradat Letters.
- ❖ Make sure in this lesson also to pronounce the letters in the established manner i.e. with the Arabic accent.
- ❖ When two or more letters are joined together in writing, their shape gets changed a little. Usually, the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted. ❖ Identify the letters which are the same when in the compound form by the difference in the number and position of the dots.

ا	لا	با	نا	تا
يا	شا	سا	فا	قا
جا	خا	حا	غا	صا
ضا	طا	ظا	ما	ها
لب	كب	كت	كث	كف
سل	شل	صل	ضل	فل
قل				




ظن	طن	كن	كل	غل	عل
خذ	غد	عد	حد	خد	جد
ظر	طر	ير	بر	حر	خز
ثم	ثم	يم	تم	نم	بم
يغ	بع	بج	حج	عج	لج
تس	يس	بس	قض	فص	نص
حق	عق	سق	شق	قت	فت
مو	هو	كو	قك	فك	لك
مى	و	يى	تى	نى	بى
فظ	عط	ية	تة	نة	بة

هَلِك	حَد	عَبْد	بَعْد	بِهِمْ	بَلْب
سَخَط	فَعَّة	حَسَن	ثَمَن	خَطَف	يَهَب
يَلَج	قَتَلَ	نَصَرَ	عَلَق	فَلَق	خَلَق
سَأَلَ	جَنَّتْ	نَفَسَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ	تَجَدَّ
غَبَرَ	غَبَرَ	خَشَى	شَمَسَ	صَفَتَ	قَسَطَ
بَسَمَ	شَكَرَ	ظَلَلَ	عَسَرَ	عَشَرَ	مَطَرَ

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Lesson Number 3: Harakaat

- ❖ The plural of Harakah is 'Harakaat'. Fathah [Zabar] َ, Kasrah [Zayr] ِ and Dammah [Paysh] ُ are called **Harakaat**. Fathah [Zabar] and Dammah [Paysh] are placed above the letter whereas Kasrah [Zayr] is placed underneath.
- ❖ The letter which has a Harakah on it is called 'Mutaharrik[ah]'.

- ❖ Pronounce the Fathah [**Zabar**]  by opening the mouth and raising the voice, Kasrah [**Zayr**]  by dropping the voice and Dammah [**Paysh**]  by the rounding of the lips.
- ❖ Pronounce the Harakaat in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice.
- ❖ If a Harakah or Sukoon is present on an 'ألف' then pronounce it as Hamzah 'أُ، إ، عُ'.
- ❖ If the letter 'ر' has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it pronounce it with a thick tone. If the letter 'ر' has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, pronounce it with a thin tone.

اُ	اُ	اُ	اُ	اُ	اُ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اَ	اَ	اَ	اَ	اَ	اَ
خُ	خُ	خُ	خُ	خُ	خُ
خِ	خِ	خِ	خِ	خِ	خِ
خَ	خَ	خَ	خَ	خَ	خَ

شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ	شُ
ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ	ضُ
ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ظُ
زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ	زُ
حُ	حُ	حُ	حُ	حُ	حُ
طُ	طُ	طُ	طُ	طُ	طُ
ثُ	ثُ	ثُ	ثُ	ثُ	ثُ
يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ

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Lesson Number 4

- ❖ Read this lesson **Rawan** (i.e. without spelling).
- ❖ Take special care in pronouncing the Harakaat correctly.
- ❖ Differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.
- ❖ Qareeb-us-Sawt letters are 16. They are: (ط, ت), (ظ, ذ, ز), (ث, ص, س, د), (ض, ع, ه, ق, ك).

ط	ط	ط	ت	ت	ت
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك

هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
م	م	م	م	م	م
خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
و	و	و	و	و	و
س	س	س	س	س	س
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث

يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and to abide by Sunnah, keep invoking it all the time.

(Masa'il-ul-Quran, pp. 290)

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Lesson Number 5: Tanween

- ❖ **Fathatayn [two Zabar]** َ, **Kasratayn [two Zayr]** ِ and **Dammatayn [two Paysh]** ُ are called '**Tanween**'. A letter which has a Tanween on it is called Munawwan.
- ❖ In fact Tanween is a 'Noon Saakinah' that is at the end of the word; this is why Tanween sounds like a 'Noon Saakinah', e.g. 'أُنْ → اُنْ, إِنْ → اِنْ, أَنْ → اَنَّ'
- ❖ Spell out the examples of Tanween as follows: مَنَّ → مِئْمَ two Zabar [Fathatayn], مَمَّ → مِئْمَ two Zayr [Kasratayn], مُمَّ → مِئْمَ two Paysh [Dammatayn], مَنْ → مِئْمَ two Zabar [Fathatayn], مَمَّنْ → مِئْمَ two Zayr [Kasratayn], مُمَّمَنْ → مِئْمَ two Paysh [Dammatayn]
- ❖ Sometimes 'ي' or 'ى' is shown after two Zabar [Fathatayn], do not pronounce it during spelling.

طَ	طِ	طُ	تَهْ	تِ	تُ
ذَهْ	ذِ	ذُ	زَهْ	زِ	زُ
ظَهْ	ظِ	ظُ	ظَهْ	ظِ	ظُ
صَهْ	صِ	صُ	سَهْ	سِ	سُ

دِي	دِ	دُ	دِ	دِ	دِ
كَا	كَ	كَ	كَ	كَ	كَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
لَ	لَ	لَ	لَ	لَ	لَ
زَ	زَ	زَ	زَ	زَ	زَ
وَا	وَ	وَ	وَ	وَ	وَ
رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ
رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ	رَ
ثَ	ثَ	ثَ	ثَ	ثَ	ثَ

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Lesson Number 6

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawan** (without spelling) as well as **Hijjay** (with spelling).
- ❖ Take special care in correctly pronouncing **Harakaat**, **Tanween** and all the letters; especially the Huroof of Musta'liyah.
- ❖ Do Hijjay in this way: مَلْ → لِ Kasrah [Zayr] مَ Fathah [Zabar] مِمْ → مَلِكْ Dammatayn [two Paysh] كُنْ → مَلِكْ.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	إِبْلَ
رُسُلُ	صُحُفُ	ثُلُثُ	سُدُسُ	حُرْمُ	رُبْعُ
حَمِدَ	خَطَفَ	مَلِكِ	تَزِدُ	تَجِدُ	يَلِجُ
قَتَلَ	سِيلَ	قُرِئَ	قَمَرِ	كَبِرَ	حُشِرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طَوًى	قَرًى

عُنِي	فَعِي	ظُلِّي	سَخِي	ثَبِنِي	مَسَدِي
كُتِبِي	أُذِنِي	لَعِبِي	غَضَبِي	صَدَدِي	نَفَرِي
قَتَرِي	شَجَرِي	سَفَرِي	عَلَقِي	قَرَدِي	دَرَجِي

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Lesson Number 7

The Letters of Maddah

- ❖ This sign ' ' is called Sukoon [Jazm]. A letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] on it is called Saakin[ah] (silent letter).
- ❖ The Saakinah letter is read with the Mutaharrikah letter coming before it.
- ❖ There are three **letters of Maddah**; they are: يَآ, وَآ, أَلِفْ
- ❖ When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before an أَلِفْ, it becomes 'أَلِفْ Maddah' e.g. بَا. When there is a Dammah [Paysh] before a وَآ Saakinah (وَ), it becomes 'وَآ Maddah' e.g. بُو. When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a يَآ Saakinah (يَ), it becomes 'يَآ Maddah' e.g. بِي.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Maddah** by stretching them up to one أَلِفْ i.e. up to two Harakaat.
- ❖ Spell out as: بَا → أَلِفْ بَا Fathah [Zabar] بَا, بُو → وَآ بَا Dammah [Paysh] بُو, بِي → يَآ بَا Kasrah [Zayr] بِي.

بَا	بُو	بِي	بَا	تُو	تِي
ثَا	ثُو	ثِي	جَا	جُو	جِي
كَا	كُو	حِي	خَا	خُو	خِي
دَا	دُو	دِي	ذَا	ذُو	ذِي
رَا	رُو	رِي	زَا	زُو	زِي
سَا	سُو	سِي	شَا	شُو	شِي
صَا	صُو	صِي	ضَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
وَا	وُو	عِي	خَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي

كَ	كُ	كِ	لَا	لُ	لِي
مَّا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَّا	هُو	هِي
اُ	أُو	إِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

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Lesson Number 8

Vertical [Khari] Harakaat

- ❖ Vertical Fathah [Khara Zabar] َ, Vertical Kasrah [Khari Zayr] ِ and Inverted Dammah [Ulta Paysh] ُ are called Vertical [Khari] Harakaat.
- ❖ The Vertical [Khari] Harakaat are the same as the letters of Maddah. So pronounce the Vertical [Khari] Harakaat by stretching them up to one أَلِفْ i.e. up to two Harakaat, like the letters of Maddah.
- ❖ In this lesson, differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.

قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ
قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ	قَـ

و	و	و	و	و	و
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش

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Lesson Number 9

The Letters of Leen

- ❖ There are two **letters of Leen**: 'وَاو' and 'يَا'.
- ❖ When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a 'وَاو' Saakinah, it becomes 'وَاو Leen' e.g. جَوْ. When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a 'يَا' Saakinah, then it becomes 'يَا Leen' e.g. جَيّ.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Leen** gently in an Arabic accent **without any stretching or sudden pausing**.
- ❖ Spell out in this way: يَا Fathah [Zabar] يَا بَا → يَا بَ يَا بَو Fathah [Zabar] يَا بَا → يَا بَ يَا بَو → يَا بَ يَا بَو.

بُوْ	بِيْ	تُوْ	تِيْ	ثُوْ	ثِيْ
جُوْ	جِيْ	لُوْ	لِيْ	خُوْ	خِيْ
دُوْ	دِيْ	ذُوْ	ذِيْ	رُوْ	رِيْ
زُوْ	زِيْ	سُوْ	سِيْ	شُوْ	شِيْ
صُوْ	صِيْ	ضُوْ	ضِيْ	طُوْ	طِيْ
ظُوْ	ظِيْ	وُوْ	وِيْ	غُوْ	غِيْ
فُوْ	فِيْ	قُوْ	قِيْ	كُوْ	كِيْ
لُوْ	لِيْ	مُوْ	مِيْ	نُوْ	نِيْ
وُوْ	وِيْ	هُوْ	هِيْ	اُوْ	اِيْ
		بُوْ	بِيْ		

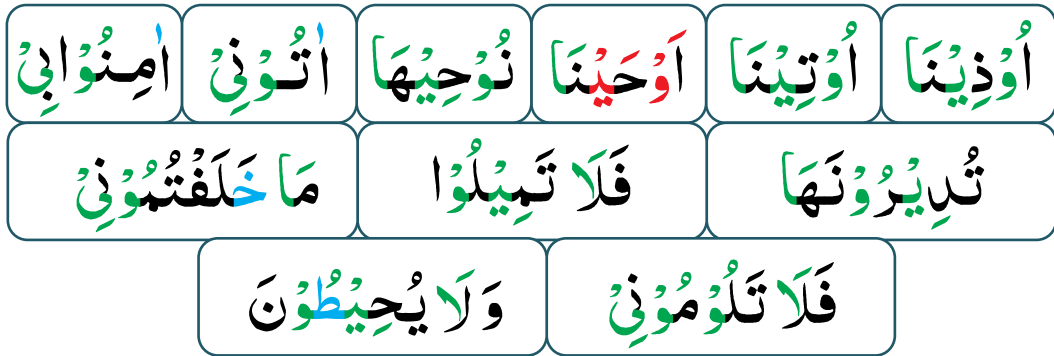
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Lesson Number 10

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawan** (without spelling) as well as with Hijjay (with spelling).
- ❖ This lesson comprises all the previous lessons i.e. Harakaat, Tanween, the **Letters of Maddah**, **Vertical [Khari] Harakaat** and the **Letters of Leen**.
- ❖ Apply all the rules, practise the recognition of letters thoroughly and spell them out correctly; especially **Huroof Musta'liyah**.
- ❖ Whilst doing Hijjay, join every letter to the letter coming before. For example, do Hijjay of the word **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** as follows → **وَآوَضَاد** Fathah [Zabar] **مَوْ** → **عَ** Fathah [Zabar] **عَيْنَ** **مَوْضُو** → **ضُو** Dammah [Paysh] **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** → **قَ** Dammatayn [two Paysh] **مَوْضُوعَةٌ**.

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلُ	فِيهِ	نُوحِيهِ	بِهِ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفِ	يَوْمِ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ


رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَابًا
صَلَاةً	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامُهُ	خِتْمُهُ
لَوْحٍ	حَوْلٍ	دِينٍ	بَشِيرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدَيْنَا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِينَ	رَاكِعُونَ	عِيسَى	مُوسَى	صُدُورٍ
أَوَى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيقَاتًا	مُنِيرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْعًا	هَرُونَ	سُلَيْمِينَ	شُهُودٌ	قُعُودٌ	وَدُودٌ
يَوْمَئِذٍ	مَوْعِدُهُ	كَرِيمٍ	وَكَيْلٍ	نُورِهِ	أَرَعَيْتَ
أَفَرَعَيْتَ	مَوْعِظَةً	مَوْضُوعَةً	مَوْعِدَةً	سَمِيعٌ	عَزِيزٌ
يَدَايِهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبٍ	سَبُوتٍ	كَلِمَتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بَايِتَنَا	مِهْدًا	عِلْمُ	كِتَبٍ	سَلَمٌ



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Lesson Number 11

Sukoon (Jazm)

- ❖ As you have already learnt, this sign  is called **Sukoon [Jazm]**, a letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] on it is called Saakin[ah] (silent letter).
- ❖ The letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] is pronounced with the Mutaharrikah letter coming before it.
- ❖ Always pronounce **Hamzah Saakinah** (أ, ؤ) with a sudden pause.
- ❖ There are five **Letters of Qalqalah** ق, ط, ب, ج, د; their combination is **قُطِبْ جَدِّ**.
- ❖ The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be some movement in the Makharij [exiting point(s)] when pronouncing these letters such that the sound echoes.
- ❖ When the **Letters of Qalqalah** are **Saakinah**, Qalqalah should be **more clear**.
- ❖ In this lesson, take special care in correctly pronouncing the **Letters of Qalqalah** and **Hamzah Saakinah**; distinguishing clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.

اُطْ	اِطْ	اَطْ	اُتْ	اِتْ	اَتْ
اُذْ	اِذْ	اَذْ	اُزْ	اِزْ	اَزْ
اُثْ	اِثْ	اَثْ	اُظْ	اِظْ	اَظْ
اُصْ	اِصْ	اَصْ	اُسْ	اِسْ	اَسْ
اُضْ	اِضْ	اَضْ	اُدْ	اِذْ	اَدْ
اُقْ	اِقْ	اَقْ	اُكْ	اِكْ	اَكْ
اُحْ	اِحْ	اَحْ	اُهْ	اِهْ	اَهْ
اُعْ	اِعْ	اَعْ	اُعْ	اِعْ	اَعْ
اُغْ	اِغْ	اَغْ	اُخْ	اِخْ	اَخْ
اُمْ	اِمْ	اَمْ	اُبْ	اِبْ	اَبْ

أَوْ	Zayr is not used before 'وَاوْ' Saakin				
أَوْ	أَفْ	إِفْ	أُفْ		
أَلْ	إِلْ	أُلْ	أَنْ	إِنْ	أُنْ
أَرْ	إَرْ	أُرْ	أَجْ	إَجْ	أُجْ
أَشْ	إَشْ	أُشْ	أَيْ	إَيْ	
Paysh is not used before 'يَا' Saakin					

EXERCISE

قُلْ	إِنْ	عَنْ	مَنْ	بَلْ
لَمْ	كُمْ	هُمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَطَرْ	فَاغْفِرْ	أَعْيُنْ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجْرَةً	نُطْفَةٍ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَاغْفِرْ

يُقْرِضُ	يُغْنِي	تَجْرِي	جَمْعًا	فَتَحْ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَأْنُ	كَأْسًا	بِئْسَ	يَشَأْ	نَشَأْ
إِثْمٌ	يَبْحَثُ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشَدُّ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرْتُ	نُشِرْتُ	أَحْضَرْتُ
طِبَسْتُ	فُرِجْتُ	نُسِفْتُ	يُظْلَمُونَ	يُظْهَرُ
إِصْبِرْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالَهُمْ			أَعْمَالَكُمْ	
أَيْدِيَهُمْ				
يَسْتَبْدِلُ			يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ	

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Lesson Number 12

نُور Saakinah and Tanween (Izhar, Ikhfa)

❖ There are four cases of نُور Saakinah and Tanween: (1) إِظْهَار (Izhar) (2) إخْفَاء (Ikhfa) (3) إِدْغَام (Idgham) (4) إِقْلَاب (Iqlaab).

1. **Izhar:** If any Halqiyyah letter comes after a نُور Saakinah or Tanween, then Izhar will be done i.e. Ghunnah [nasalisation] will not be done when pronouncing such a نُور Saakinah and Tanween. There are 6 Halqiyyah letters and they are: خ, غ, ح, ع, ه, ء.
2. **Ikhfa:** If any Ikhfa letter comes after a نُور Saakinah or Tanween, then Ikhfa will be done i.e. Ghunnah [nasalisation] will be done when pronouncing such a نُور Saakinah and Tanween. There are 15 Ikhfa letters and they are: ك, ق, ف, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت.

Note: The rules of Idgham and Iqlaab have been explained in Lesson no. 14.

مِنْ أَجَلٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ غَفُورٍ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ

مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ
مَنْ سَفِهَهُ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مِنْ صَلَاحٍ	إِنْ ضَلَلْتُ
مِنْ طَيِّبٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مِنْ قَبْلُ
مِنْ كِتَابٍ	يَنْعَوْنَ	مِنْهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ
وَأَنْحَرُ	فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ	وَالْمُنْخَنَقَةُ	أَنْتَ
تَنْسُونَ	نُنَشِّرُهَا	يَنْصُرُونَ	مَنْصُودٍ
يَنْطِقُونَ	أَنْظُرْ	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	يَنْقُضُونَ
مِنْكُمْ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا	خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ	عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

بَلَدًا أَمِنًا	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا	شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ
نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا	فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ	خَلْقٌ جَدِيدٌ
جُرْفٍ هَارٍ	كَاسًا دِهَاقًا	بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	سِرَاعًا ذَلِكُ	يَتِيمًا ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ
خَلْقٌ عَظِيمٌ	صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا	يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا
قَرْضًا حَسَنًا	قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا	بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ
مُلْكٍ حِسَابِيَهُ	بَأْسٍ شَدِيدٍ	عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ
قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ	عَمَلًا صَالِحًا	رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا
قَلِيلَةٌ غَلَبَتْ	عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا	مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ
عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ	سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا	سَمَوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا

رَفَرَفٍ خُضِرٍ	سَحَابٌ ظُلُمْتُ	نَفْسٍ ظَلَمْتُ
قَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ	سُبُلًا فِجَاجًا	ثَبْنًا قَلِيلًا
فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ	رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ	كَرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

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Lesson Number 13: Tashdeed

- ❖ The w-shaped sign ^و is called 'Tashdeed'. A letter which has a Tashdeed sign on it is called 'Mushaddadah'.
- ❖ Pronounce the Mushaddadah letter twice; first by joining it with the Mutaharrikah letter before and then by its own Harakah with a slight pause [holding down slightly].
- ❖ Ghunnah should always be done whilst pronouncing نُونٌ (Noon) Mushaddadah and مِيمٌ (Meem) Mushaddadah. Ghunnah means taking the sound into the nose i.e. nasalisation. The duration of Ghunnah should be equal to one أَلْفٌ.
- ❖ When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddadah, pronounce them with emphasis.
- ❖ If the first letter is Mutaharrikah, second Saakinah and third Mushaddadah, then in most (not all) cases the Saakinah letter is not pronounced but the Mutaharrikah

letter is pronounced by joining it with the Mushaddadah letter, e.g. عَبَّئْتُمْ will be pronounced as عَبَّئْتُمْ.

- ❖ In addition to practising Tashdeed in this lesson, distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.

أُط	إِط	أُط	أُنْط	إِنْط	أَنْط
أُذ	إِذ	أُذ	أُز	إِز	أُز
أُث	إِث	أُث	أُظ	إِظ	أُظ
أُص	إِص	أُص	أُس	إِس	أُس
أُف	إِف	أُف	أُ	إِ	أُ
أُق	إِق	أُق	أُلْ	إِلْ	أُلْ
أُح	إِح	أُح	أُهْ	إِهْ	أُهْ
أُزْ	إِزْ	أُزْ	أُمْ	إِمْ	أُمْ

أَب	إِب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب
أَوْ	إَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ
أَل	إِل	أَل	أَل	أَل	أَل
أَر	إَر	أَر	أَر	أَر	أَر
أَش	إَش	أَش	أَش	أَش	أَش
رَب	رَبِّي	رَبِّهِ	رَبِّهِ	رَبِّهِ	رَبِّهِ
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	ثُمَّ	وَلَمَّا	حَبَب	أَحَب
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	الْثَّاقِبِ	ثَجَّاجًا	فِي الْحَبِّ	شُح
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	اللَّ رَجَاتٍ	مِنَ الدَّمْعِ	وَالذُّكْرِ يُنَ

الرَّحْمَنُ	نُزِلَ	فَسَنِّيَسِرُهُ	وَالشَّمْسِ	نَقُصُّ	وَالصَّالِحِينَ
فَضَلْنَا	وَالضُّحَى	وَالطُّورِ	وَالطَّيْرِ	الطَّلَاقُ	وَالظَّاهِرُ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعِرْتُ	يُوفَ	حُقَّتْ	حَقِّ	رَكِبَكَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	فَأُمُّهُ	مُسَى	جَنَّتِ
وَالنُّشُطِ	وَالنَّجْمِ	كُورَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةً	سُيِّرَتْ	يَذَكَّرُ
لِيَذَّبَرُوا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُ	مُزْمَلُ	مُدَّثِرُ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	يَسْبَعُونَ
عَلِيُّونَ	يَزَكَّى	مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	شَرَّ النَّفَثَاتِ

يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَحْطَتْ	بَسَطَتْ
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نَخْلُقُكُمْ	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ	عَبَدْتُمْ	إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ ذَهَبَ
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Lesson Number 14

نُوق Saakinah and Tanween (Idgham, Iqlaab)

3. **Idgham:** There will be Idgham when a letter of Yarmaloon (يَزْمَلُون) comes after a نُوق Saakin or Tanween. In the case of 'ر' and 'ل' Idgham will be done **without** Ghunnah and in the case of the other 4 letters, Idgham will be done **with** Ghunnah. There are six Letters of Yarmaloon and they are: ن, و, ل, م, ر, ي.
 4. **Iqlaab:** If the letter 'ب' is present after نُوق Saakinah or Tanween, then there will be Iqlaab i.e. change the نُوق Saakinah or Tanween into a مِيم and do Ghunnah i.e. pronounce with nasalisation.
- ❖ Spell out Idgham as follows. For example: يَا نُوق مِيم → مَن يَقُولُ Fathah [Zabar] يَا مَن يَ Fathah [Zabar] → مَن يَ Dammah [Paysh] وَأَوْ قَاف, مَن يَ → مَن يَقُولُ Dammah [Paysh] لَ.
- ❖ Spell out Iqlaab as follows. For example: مَن بَعْدُ → مَن مِيم Kasrah [Zayr] مَن بَعْدُ → مَن بَعْدُ Kasrah [Zayr] دَآل, مَن بَعْدُ → مَن بَعْدُ Fathah [Zabar] عَيْنَ بَا.

مَن يَقُولُ	مَن وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ	مَن يَوْمِ	مَن وَلِيٍّ
مَن مَّشْهَدٍ	مَن مِّثْلِهِ	مَن نَّصِيرٍ	مَن نُّطْفَةِ

مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	يَكُنْ لَهُ
كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ	رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى	هُدًى وَذِكْرًا	وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ
بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْهُ	سِرَاجًا مُّنِيرًا	حِطَّةً نَّغْفِرْ لَكُمْ	خَلِقْ نَعِيدُهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَعُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ	مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا	وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ
مِنْ بَعْدٍ	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	أَنبِئُهُمْ	لَيُنْبَذَنَّ
قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا	خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا	جَنَّةٍ بَرْبُورَةٍ	كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ
حَلِّ بِهَذَا		صُمْ بِكُمْ	

يَا عَلِيمُ

Invoke it 21 times (recite **Salat upon the Holy Nabi** صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it (or make somebody else drink it) before breakfast for 40 days, the memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**. (Shajarah 'Attariyyah, pp. 46)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 15

The Cases of مِيم Saakinah

❖ There are three cases of مِيم Saakinah: (1) **Idgham-e-Shafawi** (2) **Ikhfa-e-Shafawi** (3) **Izhar-e-Shafawi**.

1. **Idgham-e-Shafawi**: When after a مِيم Saakinah, another مِيم comes, Idgham-e-Shafawi is done within the مِيم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.
2. **Ikhfa-e-Shafawi**: If a 'ب' comes after a مِيم Saakinah, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi is done within the مِيم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.
3. **Izhar-e-Shafawi**: If **any letter other than 'ب' or 'م'** comes after a مِيم Saakinah, Izhar-e-Shafawi is done within the مِيم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ	أَلَمْ تَرَ	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	هُمْ فِيهَا
وَلَكُمْ مَّا كَسَبْتُمْ	وَالْأَمْرُ	تَأْتِيهِمْ بَأْيَةً	أَمْضَى
اتَّيْتُكُمْ مِّنْ كِتَابٍ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	وَأَمْطَرْنَا
فَهُمْ مُّقْبَحُونَ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ

وَهُمْ مُّعْرِضُونَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا
لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى	ذَلِكَ قَوْلُكُمْ	بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 16

Tafkheem and Tarqeeq

- ❖ The meaning of **Tafkheem** is to pronounce the letter in a **thick tone**, and **Tarqeeq** is to pronounce the letter in a **thin tone**.
- ❖ اَلِف, لَام and رَا are sometimes pronounced in a thick tone and sometimes in a thin tone.
- ❖ اَلِف → اَلِف will be pronounced in thick tone if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thick tone and it will be pronounced in thin tone when preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thin tone.
- ❖ لَام → If the letter before the لَام of Ism-e-Jalalat - اَللّٰهُ has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it, then the لَام of Ism-e-Jalalat - اَللّٰهُ will be pronounced in a thick tone and if the letter before the لَام of Ism-e-Jalalat - اَللّٰهُ has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, then the لَام of Ism-e-Jalalat - اَللّٰهُ will be pronounced in a thin tone.

- ❖ Every لَام other than the لَام of Ism-e-Jalalat اَللّٰهُ will be pronounced in a thin tone.
- ❖ The conditions for when the letter 'لَا' is pronounced in a thick tone:
 - a) When it has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it
 - b) When it has Fathatayn [two Zabar] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] on it
 - c) When it has a Vertical Fathah [Khari Zabar]
 - d) When the letter before a 'لَا' Saakinah has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh]
 - e) When there is a Kasrah 'Aridiyyah [Temporary Zayr] before a 'لَا' Saakinah
 - f) When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a 'لَا' Saakinah in the preceding word
 - g) When a Letter of Musta'liyah comes after a 'لَا' Saakinah in the same word.
- ❖ The conditions for when the letter 'لَا' is pronounced in a thin tone:
 - a) When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] or Kasratayn [Two Zayr] below it
 - b) When there is an Asli Kasrah (Original Zayr) before a 'لَا' Saakinah in the same word
 - c) When there is a 'يَا' Saakinah before a 'لَا' Saakinah.
- ❖ **Harakah 'Aridiyyah [Temporary]:** In the Holy Quran, there are some words which begin with the letter اَلِف which has no Harakah, so whichever Harakah one will apply to such an اَلِف during its pronunciation, will be 'Aridiyyah [temporary] e.g. in the word 'اُرْجِيْ' the Kasrah [Zayr] is 'Aridiyyah [temporary].

Note: 'لَا' Saakinah will be pronounced in a thick tone when, in the same word, the letter coming before it has a Kasrah Asliyyah [Original Zayr] below it and the letter coming after it is a Musta'liyah letter e.g. 'مِرْصَادْ'.

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	سِرَاجًا	كَانَ	مَا لَا	مَفَازًا
طَالِبُ	تَابُوا	خَالِدًا	عَابِدُ	غَاسِقِ	طَعَامِ
اللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	فَاللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	مِنَ اللَّهِ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	لِلَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	مَا وَلَهُمْ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	عَلَى	صَلَاةٍ
رَجُلٌ	أَلَمْ تَرَ	رُزِقُوا	أَكْثَرُ	أَجْرًا	أَجْرُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	عَرْشُ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	تُرْجَعُونَ	يُرْزَقُونَ	إِرْجِعْ
إِرْجِعُوا	إِرْجِعِي	إِرْكَعُوا	رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ
أَمَّا ارْتَابُوا	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ	وَالنَّهَارِ
رِجَالٌ	أَمْرٌ	فَاصْبِرْ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	خَيْرٌ	نَذِيرٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 17: Maddaat

- ❖ The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are two reasons for Madd: (1) Hamzah ع (2) Sukoon ْ.
- ❖ There are 6 types of Madd: (1) Madd Muttasil, (2) Madd Munfasil, (3) Madd Lazim, (4) Madd Leen-Lazim, (5) Madd 'Aarid (6) Madd Leen-'Aarid.
 1. **Madd Muttasil:** If a Hamzah comes after letters of Maddah in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttasil (attached) e.g. جَاءَ.
 2. **Madd Munfasil (without Tashdeed):** If a Hamzah comes after a letter of Maddah in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfasil (separate) e.g. فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil (without Tashdeed), stretch up to 2, 2.5 أَلِف i.e. 4 or 5 Harakaat.
 3. **Madd Lazim:** If a Sukoon Asli ْ, س comes after the letters of Maddah, then it will be Madd Lazim e.g. جَانَّ.
 4. **Madd Leen-Lazim:** If a Sukoon Asli ْ comes after the letters of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-Lazim e.g. عَيْنَ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Lazim and Madd Leen-Lazim, stretch up to "3" أَلِف i.e. 6 Harakaat.
 5. **Madd 'Aarid:** If a Sukoon 'Aaridi [temporary] [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after the letters of Maddah, then it will be Madd 'Aarid e.g. مُسْلِمُونَ.

6. **Madd Leen-‘Aarid:** If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi [temporary] [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] is found after the letters of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-‘Aarid e.g. شَفَتَيْنِ.

- ❖ When pronouncing Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen-‘Aarid, stretch up to 3 أَلِف i.e. 6 Harakaat.
- ❖ Spell out the Maddaat as follows: فَتْحُ يَ كَسْرُ يَ → جَائِءَ Kasrah [Zayr] فَتْحُ هَمْزُ فَتْحُ جَ Spell out the Maddaat as follows: فَتْحُ يَ كَسْرُ يَ → جَائِءَ Kasrah [Zayr] فَتْحُ هَمْزُ فَتْحُ جَ Spell out the Maddaat as follows: فَتْحُ يَ كَسْرُ يَ → جَائِءَ Kasrah [Zayr] فَتْحُ هَمْزُ فَتْحُ جَ

جَاءَ	جَائِءَ	وَالسَّيِّ	سَيِّئَتْ	أُولَئِكَ
حَدَّائِقَ	قُرُوءِ	أُولِيَاءَ	بِمَا أُنْزِلَ	قَالُوا أَمَّا
يَارُضُ	هُوَ لَآءِ	يَبْنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَالًا	دَابَّةَ
السُّنَ	الذَّكْرَيْنِ	جَانُّ	مُدَهَا مَتْنِ	اتَّحَاجُونِي
كَافَّةَ	الْحَاقَّةُ	وَالصَّفَّتِ	حَاجُوكَ	وَحَاجَهُ
تَحْضُونِ	يُحَادُّونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	○
يَاوِلِي الْأَبَابِ	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	رَبِّ الْعُلَمِينَ	خَوْفٍ	○ قُرَيْشٍ

Lesson Number 18: Mugatta'at Letters

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| صَ صَادٌ | قَ قَائٌ | نَ نُونٌ | طَ طَاهَا |
| يَسَ يَاسِيْنٌ | طَسَ طَاسِيْنٌ | حَمَ حَامِيْمٌ | الرَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ رَا |
| الْمَ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيْمٌ | الْمَ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيْمٌ رَا | حَمَ حَامِيْمٌ | عَسَقَ عَيْنُ سِيْنُ قَائٌ |
| طَسَمَ طَاسِيْنُ مِيْمٌ | الْمَصَّ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيْمٌ صَادٌ | الْمَ ۝ اللَّهُ أَلِفُ لَامُ مِيْمٌ ۝ اللَّهُ | كُهِيعَصَ كَافُ هَا يَا عَيْنُ صَادٌ |

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Lesson Number 19: Za'id (Additional) اَلِفْ (اِ)

❖ In some places of the Holy Quran, there is a circle sign shown as 'o' on an اَلِفْ; this type of اَلِفْ is called a 'Za'id (additional) اَلِفْ'. The detailed rulings regarding pronouncing or not pronouncing this اَلِفْ are as follows:

1. In the six words mentioned below, do not pronounce the اَلِفْ which has the 'o' sign on it in the case of Wasl (continuing without pause) but pronounce it when making Waqf (Pause).

اَنَا	قَوَارِيرًا	السَّبِيلَا	الرَّسُولَا	الظُّنُونَا	لَكِنَّا
At every place	^{1st} Ad-Dahr: 15	Al-Ahzaab: 67	Al-Ahzaab: 66	Al-Ahzaab: 10	Al-Kahf: 38

2. During Waqf (pausing), it is permissible to either pronounce or not, the extra اَلِفْ in the word 'سَلَسِلَا' of the Holy Quran (Part 29, Surah Ad-Dahr, Ayah 4); but in Wasl (joining), the extra اَلِفْ will not be pronounced.
3. The extra اَلِفْ in all of these words will neither be pronounced in terms of Wasl (joining) and nor in Waqf (pausing).

لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيْمِ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَفَايْنُ مِتَّ	أَفَايْنُ مَاتَ
As-Saffaat: 68	Aal-e-'Imran: 158	Al-Ambiya: 34	Aal-e-'Imran: 144
وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	أَنْ تَبُوءَا	مَلَأْنَاهُ	لِشَيْءٍ
At-Taubah: 47	Al-Ma'idah: 29	At every place	Al-Kahf: 23

وَمَلَأْنَهُمْ <i>Yunus: 83</i>	مِنْ نَبَائٍ <i>Al-An'aam: 34</i>	لَا أَنْتُمْ <i>Al-Hashr: 13</i>	لَا أَذْبَحَنَّهُ <i>An-Naml: 21</i>
لِيَرْبُوَانِي <i>Ar-Room: 39</i>	لَنْ نَدْعُوَا <i>Al-Kahf: 14</i>	لِتَتْلُوَا <i>Ar-Ra'd: 30</i>	ثَمُودَا <i>Al-Furqan: 38; An-Najm: 51</i>
قَوَارِيرَا <i>2nd Ad-Dahr: 16</i>	وَنَبْلُوَا <i>Muhammad: 31</i>	لِيَبْلُوَا <i>Muhammad: 4</i>	

4. There is no extra أَلِف in the word 'أَنَا' of the following Kalimat, therefore, these أَلِف will be pronounced.

مَنْ أَنَابَ <i>Ar-Ra'd: 27; Luqman: 15</i>	لِلْأَنَامِ <i>Ar-Rahman: 10</i>	أَنَابُوا <i>Az-Zumar: 17</i>	أَنَاسِيَّ <i>Al-Furqan: 49</i>	عَلَيْكُمْ الْإِنَامِلَ <i>Aal-e-'Imran: 119</i>
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أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 20: Miscellaneous Rules

- ❖ **Izhar-e-Mutlaq:** In the following four words, a Yarmaloon letter is present after the نُون Saakin in the same word. Idgham will not be done in these cases, instead Izhar-e-Mutlaq will be done. Therefore, **do not do Ghunnah (nasalisation)** in these four words.

قِنَوَانُ	صِنَوَانُ	بُنْيَانُ	دُنْيَا
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- ❖ **Saktah:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the same breath is called Saktah, i.e. only the sound should stop whilst holding the breath. **Saktah is Wajib** (necessary) in the following four cases. The rule of Saktah is that the Mutaharrikah letter is to be read as Saakin and Two Zabar [Fathatayn] be changed to an أَلِف and read accordingly.

عَوَجًا سَكَنَ قِيًّا

Al-Kahf: 1

مِنْ مَرَقِدِنَا هَذَا سَكَنَ

Yaseen: 52

كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ

Al-Mutaffifeen: 14

وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ سَكَنَ

Al-Qiyamah: 27

- ❖ **ص** → In the Holy Quran, there are four words which contain the letter صَاد, but a thin سِين is also written on the صَاد; details for pronouncing these are as follows: In (1) and (2) only pronounce س, in (3) it is permissible to either pronounce ص or س and in (4) only pronounce ص.

بِمَصِيطِرٍ 4

Al-Ghaashiyah: 22

أَمْ هُمُ الْمُصِيطِرُونَ 3

At-Toor: 37

بَصِطَةً 2

Al-A'raf: 69

يَبْصُطُ 1

Al-Baqarah: 245

- ❖ **Tasheel [تَسْهِيل]**: The meaning of Tasheel is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Hamzah softly. In the Holy Quran, there is only one word where Tasheel is Wajib.
- ❖ **Imalah**: To incline the sound of Fathah [Zabar] towards Kasrah [Zayr] and the sound of أَلِف towards يَآ is called Imalah. The 'وَ' of Imalah is pronounced 'رَءِ' instead of 'رِئِ'.
- ❖ Spell out Imalah as follows: مَجْرَ فَاثَ حَا مَجْرَ فَاثَ حَا → مَجْرَ فَاثَ حَا مَجْرَ فَاثَ حَا
- ❖ **بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ** → In this part of the Quranic Ayah, neither pronounce the أَلِف before the لَام nor the أَلِف after it, instead pronounce the لَام with a Kasrah [Zayr].

بُئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ

Al-Hujurat: 11

Imalah
مَجْرَهَا

Hood: 41

Tasheel
ءَاْعَجِبِيْ وَوَعَرَبِيْ

Ha-Meem As-Sajdah: 44

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 21: Waqf [Pause]

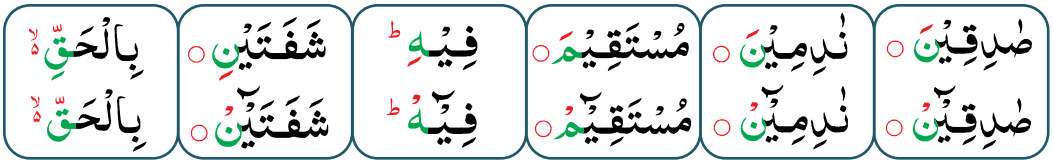
- ❖ **Waqf:** The meaning of Waqf is to pause/stop i.e. at whichever word Waqf is to be done, end the voice as well as the breath on the last letter of that particular word.
- ❖ If a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], Two Zayr [Kasratayn] or Two Paysh [Dammatayn], Vertical Kasrah [Khara Zayr] or Inverted Dammah [Ula Paysh] comes on the last letter of the word, then make that (last) letter **Saakin** when doing Waqf.
- ❖ If two Zabar [Fathatayn] comes on the last letter of the word, then pronounce it as an **اَلف** when doing Waqf.
- ❖ If the last letter of the word is a round **تَا** i.e. 'ة', then no matter which Harakah it has on it, pronounce it as a 'ه' Saakinah when doing Waqf.
- ❖ When doing Waqf, vertical Fathah [Khara Zabar], the Letters of Maddah and Saakin Letter are not changed.
- ❖ In the case of Waqf on a **Mushaddadah letter**, the **Tashdeed will remain** but the Harakah will not be made apparent in the recitation.
- ❖ **قُوتْ Qutni** → When a Hamzah Wasli comes after Tanween, the Hamzah Wasli is dropped in the case of Wasl (without pausing) and the **قُوتْ** Saakin of Tanween is given a Kasrah [Zayr] and a small **قُوتْ** is shown with it; this **قُوتْ** is called 'قُوتْ Qutni'.

❖ Hijjay (spelling) of نُؤن Qutni words would be done as follows: For example, شَيْبًا ۞ إِلَسَّاء → يَا شَيْبَين Kasrah [Zayr] شَيْبَا two Zabbar [Fathatayn] بَا → شَيْبًا ۞ إِلَسَّاء Fathah [Zabar] سَيَّين Fathah [Zabar] أَسْ → سَيَّين Fathah [Zabar] هَمْزَه Dammah [Paysh] هَمْزَه ۞ إِلَسَّاء = إِلَسَّاء → ع ۞ إِلَسَّاء = إِلَسَّاء

❖ **Signs of Waqf (Pause):** Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:

- → This is the sign of **Waqf Tam** and indicates the completion of a Quranic Ayah; one should **pause here**.
- م → This is the sign of **Waqf Lazim**; one **must pause here**.
- ط → This is the sign of **Waqf Mutlaq**; it is **better to pause here**.
- ج → This is the sign of **Waqf Jaaiz**; it is **better to pause here** but it is **also permissible to carry on**.
- ز → This is the sign of **Waqf Mujawwaz**; it is **permissible to pause here** but it is **better to avoid pause at it**.
- ص → This is the sign of **Waqf Murakhkhas**; one should **not pause here**.
- لا → If the ۞ sign is present above the sign of an Ayah i.e. ۞, there is a difference of opinion **whether to pause or not**. If a 'لا' comes without the sign of Ayah, then **do not pause**.

❖ **I'adah (Repetition):** After doing Waqf [pausing], reciting while joining the preceding text is called I'adah.



نَسْتَعِينُ ٥ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥	يَشَاءُ ٥ يَشَاءُ ٥	مِنْ قَبْلُ ٥ مِنْ قَبْلُ ٥	شَهْرٍ ٥ شَهْرٍ ٥	شَيْءٍ ٥ شَيْءٍ ٥	قِسْطٍ ٥ قِسْطٍ ٥
لَهُ ٥ لَهُ ٥	قَدِيرٌ ٥ قَدِيرٌ ٥	بَرْقٍ ٥ بَرْقٍ ٥	بِهِ ٥ بِهِ ٥	عِبَادِهِ ٥ عِبَادِهِ ٥	بِأَمْرِهِ ٥ بِأَمْرِهِ ٥
رَبِّهِ ٥ رَبِّهِ ٥	أَخْلَدَهُ ٥ أَخْلَدَهُ ٥	مَوَازِينُهُ ٥ مَوَازِينُهُ ٥	أَلْفَافًا ٥ أَلْفَافًا ٥	عِلْمًا ٥ عِلْمًا ٥	نَبِيًّا ٥ نَبِيًّا ٥
قُوَّةٌ ٥ قُوَّةٌ ٥	رَقَبَةٍ ٥ رَقَبَةٍ ٥	جَارِيَةٍ ٥ جَارِيَةٍ ٥	وَتَوَلَّى ٥ وَتَوَلَّى ٥	مِنَ الْأُولَى ٥ مِنَ الْأُولَى ٥	فَتَرَضَى ٥ فَتَرَضَى ٥
وَأَنْحَرُوا ٥ وَأَنْحَرُوا ٥	فَارْغَبُوا ٥ فَارْغَبُوا ٥	فَخَدَّثُوا ٥ فَخَدَّثُوا ٥	فِيهَا ٥ فِيهَا ٥	تَهْتَدُوا ٥ تَهْتَدُوا ٥	قَوْلِي ٥ قَوْلِي ٥
خَيْرًا ٥ خَيْرًا ٥	الْوَصِيَّةَ ٥ الْوَصِيَّةَ ٥	شَيْبًا ٥ شَيْبًا ٥	السَّمَاءُ ٥ السَّمَاءُ ٥	مُنِيبٌ ٥ مُنِيبٌ ٥	إِدْخُلُوهَا ٥ إِدْخُلُوهَا ٥
مُبِينٌ ٥ مُبِينٌ ٥	إِقْتُلُوا ٥ إِقْتُلُوا ٥	قَدِيرٌ ٥ قَدِيرٌ ٥	الَّذِي ٥ الَّذِي ٥	خَبِيرًا ٥ خَبِيرًا ٥	الَّذِي ٥ الَّذِي ٥

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson Number 22: Salah

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawan** (without spelling) as well as with **Hijjay** (with spelling).
- ❖ In this lesson, carefully apply all the rules and pronunciation from the previous lessons; especially differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.
- ❖ **Remember!** If the meaning becomes incorrect because of not differentiating such letters, the **Salah will not be valid**.

Takbeer-e-Tahrimah

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sana

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ

وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ط

Ta'awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Surah Al-Fatihah

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ ﴿٣﴾ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وَ اِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ﴿٤﴾ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِيْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۙ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّيْنَ ﴿٦﴾ (اٰمِيْن)

Surah Al-Ikhlâs

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۙ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ
لَهُ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

Tasbih-e-Ruku'

سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّيَّ الْعَظِيْمِ

Tasmee'

سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Tahmeed

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Tasbih-e-Sajdah

سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّيَّ الْاَعْلٰى

Tashahhud

اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلٰوَتُ وَالطَّيِّبٰتُ ط اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیْكَ اَیُّهَا النَّبِیُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ط اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیْنَا وَعَلٰی عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِیْنَ ط اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا
اللّٰهُ وَ اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُوْلُهُ ۝

Durood-e-Ibraheem

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰی اِبْرٰهِيْمَ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ
اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَبِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا
بَارَكْتَ عَلٰی اِبْرٰهِيْمَ وَعَلٰی اٰلِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَبِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ ۝

Du'a-e-Masurah

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مُقِيْمَ الصَّلٰوَةِ وَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِيْ ۝ رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاۗءِ ﴿١﴾ رَبَّنَا
اُخْفِرْ لِيْ وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ يَوْمَ يَقُوْمُ الْحِسَابُ ﴿٢﴾

(Part 13, Surah Ibraheem, Ayah 40-41)

Salam

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ

Du'a-e-Qunoot

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَغِيْنُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُشْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ
الْخَيْرَ ط وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَّفْجُرُكَ ط اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ
نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيْ وَنَسْجُدُ وَ اِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَ نَحْفِدُ وَ نَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشٰى
عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ﴿٥٦﴾



اِنَّ اللّٰهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ط

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴿٥٦﴾

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَ مَوْلَانَا
مُحَمَّدٍ مَّعْدِنِ الْجُودِ وَالْكَرَمِ وَالِهٖ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question 1: How many Mufridat letters are there? (Lesson 1)

Answer: There are 29 Mufridat letters.

Question 2: How many Musta'liyah letters are there? Mention these letters. (Lesson 1)

Answer: There are 7 Musta'liyah letters and they are: ق, غ, ظ, ط, ض, ص, خ.

Question 3: How are the Musta'liyah letters pronounced and what is their combination? (Lesson 1)

Answer: Musta'liyah letters are always pronounced with a thicker voice in every condition and their combination is 'خُصَّ صَغُطِ قُظ'.




Question 4: How many letters are there which are pronounced by lips and what are they? (Lesson 1)

Answer: There are 4 letters which are pronounced by lips. They are: 'و, م, ف, ب'.

Question 5: How many Safeeriyah (whistle-sounding) letters are there and what are they?

Answer: There are 3 Safeeriyah letters. They are: 'ز, س, ض'.

Question 6: What is meant by the term Harakaat? (Lesson 3)

Answer: Fathah [Zabar] , Kasrah [Zayr]  and Dammah [Paysh]  are called Harakaat.




Question 7: How are Harakaat pronounced? (Lesson 3)

Answer: Harakaat are pronounced in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice.

Question 8: How many letters of Qareeb-us-Sawt (close to each other in sound) are there and what are they?

Answer: They are 16: (ت, ط), (ز, ذ, ظ), (ث, س, ص), (ض, د), (ق, ك), (ح, ه), (ع, ء)

Question 9: What is Tanween? (Lesson 5)

Answer: Fathatayn [Two Zabar] , Kasratayn [Two Zayr]  and Dammatayn [Two Paysh]  are called 'Tanween'. In fact Tanween is a Noon Saakin which is at the end of the word; this is why Tanween sounds like Noon Saakin.

Question 10: How many letters of Maddah are there? Mention them. (Lesson 7)

Answer: There are 3 letters of Maddah and they are: **يَا, وَآ, أَلِف**




Question 11: How does an **أَلِف**, **وَآ**, **يَا** become Maddah? (Lesson 7)

Answer: When there is Fathah [Zabar] before an **أَلِف**, it becomes **أَلِف** Maddah. When there is a Dammah [Paysh] before a **وَآ** Saakin, it becomes **وَآ** Maddah. When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a **يَا** Saakin, it becomes **يَا** Maddah.

Question 12: How are the letters of Maddah pronounced? (Lesson 7)

Answer: The letters of Maddah are pronounced by stretching them up to one **أَلِف** i.e. up to two Harakaat.

Question 13: What is meant by Vertical [Khari] Harakaat? (Lesson 8)

Answer: Vertical Fathah [Zabar] , Vertical [Zayr]  and Inverted Dammah [Paysh]  are called Vertical [Khari] Harakaat.

Question 14: How are the Vertical Harakaat pronounced? (Lesson 8)

Answer: Vertical Harakaat are pronounced by stretching them up to one أَلِف i.e. up to two Harakaat, like that in the case of the letters of Maddah.

Question 15: How many Letters of Leen are there? Mention them. (Lesson 9)

Answer: There are two letters of Leen: 'وَأُو' and 'يَا'.

Question 16: How are the letters of Leen pronounced? (Lesson 9)

Answer: The letters of Leen are pronounced gently in an Arabic accent without any stretching or sudden pausing.

Question 17: How will a وَأُو and a يَا become a 'وَأُو Leen' and a 'يَا Leen' respectively? (Lesson 9)

Answer: When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a وَأُو Saakinah, it becomes a 'وَأُو Leen'. When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a يَا Saakinah, it becomes a 'يَا Leen'.

Question 18: What is the meaning of Qalqalah? (Lesson 11)

Answer: The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be some movement at the Makharij (places where the letters are pronounced) such that the sound echoes.

Question 19: How many Letters of Qalqalah are there, what are they and what is their combined form? (Lesson 11)

Answer: There are five Letters of Qalqalah 'ق, ط, ب, ج, د', and their combination is 'قُطْبُجِدْ'.

Question 20: When will Qalqalah be made more clear in the Letters of Qalqalah? (Lesson 11)

Answer: When the Letters of Qalqalah are Saakinah, Qalqalah should be more clear.

Question 21: How are the letters of Qalqalah pronounced when Mushaddadah? (Lesson 11)

Answer: When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddadah, they are pronounced with emphasis.

Question 22: How is a Hamzah Saakinah (أُ, عْ) pronounced? (Lesson 11)

Answer: Hamzah Saakinah (أُ, عْ) is always pronounced with a sudden pause.

Question 23: How many cases are there of نُونٌ Saakin and Tanween and what are they? (Lesson 12)

Answer: There are four cases regarding نُونٌ Saakin and Tanween: (1) إِظْهَارٌ (Izhar) (2) إِخْفَاءٌ (Ikhfa) (3) إِدْغَامٌ (Idgham) (4) إِقْلَابٌ (Iqlaab).

Question 24: Describe the case of Izhar. (Lesson 12)

Answer: If a Halqiyyah letter comes after a نُونٌ Saakinah or Tanween, then Izhar will be done i.e. nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done when pronouncing such a نُونٌ Saakinah or Tanween.

Question 25: How many Halqiyyah letters are there and what are they? (Lesson 12)

Answer: There are 6 Halqiyyah letters and they are: ع, ه, ع, ح, غ and خ.

Question 26: Describe the case of Ikhfa? (Lesson 12)

Answer: If an Ikhfa letter comes after a نُونٌ Saakinah or Tanween, then Ikhfa will be done i.e. nasalisation (Ghunnah) will be done when pronouncing such a نُونٌ Saakinah or Tanween.

Question 27: How many Ikhfa letters are there and what are they? (Lesson 12)

Answer:

The Ikhfa letters are 15 in number and they are: ت, ث, ج, د, ذ, ر, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ف, ق, ك.

Question 28: What is Tashdeed and what is the term for a letter which has the sign of Tashdeed on it? (Lesson 13)

Answer: The w-shaped sign ^و is called **Tashdeed**. A letter which has the Tashdeed sign on it is called Mushaddadah.

Question 29: How to pronounce نُونْ Mushaddadah and مِيمْ Mushaddadah? (Lesson 13)

Answer: نُونْ Mushaddadah and مِيمْ Mushaddadah will always be pronounced with Ghunnah (nasalisation).

Question 30: What is Ghunnah and what is its duration [length]? (Lesson 13)

Answer: Ghunnah means to pronounce with nasalisation (taking the sound into the nose) and its duration [length] is equal to one اَلِف.

Question 31: How is a Mushaddadah letter pronounced? (Lesson 13)

Answer: The Mushaddadah letter is pronounced twice; first by combining it with the Mutaharrikah letter before and then by its own Harakah with a slight pause.

Question 32: Describe the rule of Idgham. (Lesson 14)

Answer: Idgham will be done when a letter of Yarmaloon comes after a نُونْ Saakinah or Tanween. In the case of 'ر' and 'ل' Idgham will be done without Ghunnah and in the case of the other 4 letters, Idgham will be done with Ghunnah.

Question 33: How many Letters of Yarmaloon are there and what are they? (Lesson 14)

Answer: There are six Letters of Yarmaloon and they are: ن, و, ل, م, ر, ي.

Question 34: Describe the rule of Iqlaab. (Lesson 14)

Answer: If the letter 'ب' comes after a نُونْ Saakinah or Tanween, then Iqlaab will be done i.e. change the نُونْ Saakinah or Tanween into a مِيمْ and do Ikhfa i.e. pronounce with nasalisation.

Question 35: How many cases are there for مِيمْ Saakin and what are they? (Lesson 15)

Answer: There are three cases of ميم Saakin: (1) Idgham-e-Shafawi (2) Ikhfa-e-Shafawi (3) Izhar-e-Shafawi.

Question 36: Describe the rule of Idgham-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: When after a ميم Saakinah, another ميم comes, Idgham-e-Shafawi is done within the ميم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

Question 37: Describe the rule of Ikhfa-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: If a 'ب' comes after a ميم Saakinah, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi is done within the ميم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

Question 38: Describe the rule of Izhar-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: If any letter other than 'ب' or 'م' comes after a ميم Saakinah, Izhar-e-Shafawi is done within the ميم Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

Question 39: What is meant by Tafkheem and Tarqeeq? (Lesson 16)

Answer: The meaning of Tafkheem is to pronounce the letter in a thick tone and Tarqeeq is to pronounce the letter in a thin tone.

Question 40: When is the لام of the Ism-e-Jalalat – الله pronounced in a thick tone and when is it pronounced in a thin tone? (Lesson 16)

Answer: If the letter before the لام of the Ism-e-Jalalat – الله has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it, then the لام of the Ism-e-Jalalat – الله will be pronounced in a thick tone and if the letter before the لام of the Ism-e-Jalalat – الله has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, then the لام of the Ism-e-Jalalat – الله will be pronounced in a thin tone.

Question 41: When is الف pronounced in a thick tone and when in a thin tone? (Lesson 16)

Answer: اَلِف will be pronounced in a **thick tone** if the letter which comes before it is pronounced in a thick tone and it will be pronounced in a **thin tone** when the letter before is pronounced in a thin tone.

Question 42: Mention the conditions when the letter ى will be pronounced in a **thick tone**. (Lesson 16)

Answer: The letter ى will be pronounced in a **thick tone** when:

- It has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it
- It has Fathatayn [two Zabar] or Dammatayn [Two Paysh] on it
- It has a Vertical Fathah [Khari Zabar] on it
- The letter before a ى Saakinah has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh]
- There is a Kasrah 'Aridiyyah [Temporary Zayr] before a ى Saakinah
- There is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a ى Saakinah in the preceding word
- A Musta'liyah letter comes after a ى Saakinah in the same word.

Question 43: Mention the conditions when the letter ى will be pronounced in a **thin tone**. (Lesson 16)

Answer: The letter ى will be pronounced in a **thin tone** when:

- There is a Kasrah [Zayr] or Kasratayn [Two Zayr] under it
- There is Kasrah Asliyyah (Original Zayr) before a ى Saakinah in the same word
- When there is a ى Saakinah before a ى Saakinah.

Question 44: What is a Kasrah 'Aridiyyah (Temporary Zayr)? (Lesson 16)

Answer: In the Holy Quran, there are some words which begin with the letter أَلِف with no Harakah, so whichever Harakah one will apply to such an أَلِف during its pronunciation will be temporary e.g. in the word اُرْجُوْ the Kasrah [Zayr] is 'Aaridi (temporary).

Question 45: What is the meaning of Madd? What are the causes of Madd and what are they? (Lesson 17)

Answer: The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are two causes for Madd: (1) Hamzah ء (2) Sukoon ْ.

Question 46: How many types of Madd are there and what are they? (Lesson 17)

Answer: There are 6 types of Madd: (1) Madd Muttasil, (2) Madd Munfasil, (3) Madd Lazim, (4) Madd Leen-Lazim, (5) Madd 'Aarid (6) Madd Leen-'Aarid.

Question 47: Describe the case of Madd Muttasil. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Hamzah comes after the letters of Maddah in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttasil (attached).

Question 48: Describe the case of Madd Munfasil. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Hamzah comes after a letter of Maddah in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfasil (separate).

Question 49: How long do Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)

Answer: When pronouncing Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil, stretch the tone up to 2, 2.5 أَلِف i.e. 4 or 5 Harakaat.

Question 50: Describe the case of Madd Lazim. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon Asli ْ, ّ comes after a letter of Maddah, then it will be Madd Lazim.

Question 51: Describe the case of **Madd Leen-Lazim**. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon Asli (original) — comes after a letter of Leen, then it will be **Madd Leen-Lazim**.

Question 52: How long do **Madd Lazim** and the **Madd Leen-Lazim** need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)

Answer: When pronouncing Madd Lazim and Madd Leen-Lazim, stretch up to 3 أَلِف, i.e. 6 Harakaat.

Question 53: Describe the case of **Madd ‘Aarid**. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi (temporary) [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after a letter of Maddah, then it will be **Madd ‘Aarid**.

Question 54: Describe the case of **Madd Leen ‘Aarid**. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi (temporary) [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after a letter of Leen, then it will be **Madd Leen-‘Aarid**.

Question 55: How long do Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen ‘Aarid need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)

Answer: When pronouncing Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen-‘Aarid, stretch up to 1, 2 or 3 أَلِف i.e. up to 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat.

Question 56: What is a **Za`id (additional) أَلِف**, and how is it pronounced? (Lesson 19)

Answer: In some places of the Holy Quran, there is a circle sign shown as ‘o’ on an أَلِف, this type of أَلِف is called a ‘**Za`id (additional) أَلِف**’, one should not pronounce it.

Question 57: Which rule will apply in the نُونُ Saakin present in the following words: قُنُونٌ, صُنُونٌ, بُنُونٌ, دُنُونٌ (Lesson 20)

Answer: In the four words above, a Yarmaloon letter is present after the نون Saakin in the same word. Idgham will not be done in these words, instead **Izhar Mutlaq** will be done. Hence do not make Ghunnah (nasalisation) in the four words above.

Question 58: What is **Saktah**? (Lesson 20)

Answer: To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the same breath is known as **Saktah** i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath.

Question 59: What is the meaning of **Tasheel**? (Lesson 20)

Answer: The meaning of **Tasheel** is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Hamzah with a soft tone.

Question 60: What is **Imalah**? (Lesson 20)

Answer: To incline the sound of Fathah [Zabar] towards Kasrah [Zayr] and the sound of اِيف towards يَإ is called **Imalah**.

Question 61: How is the ى of Imalah pronounced? (Lesson 20)

Answer: The ى of Imalah is pronounced 'رَے' instead of 'رَی'.

Question 62: What is meant by **Waqf**? (Lesson 21)

Answer: The meaning of **Waqf** is to pause/stop.

Question 63: What do you do if there is a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], or even Kasratayn [two Zayr] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] on the last letter of the word in the case of Waqf? (Lesson 21)

Answer: If a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], Kasratayn [two Zayr] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] comes on the last letter of the word, then make that (last) letter Saakin when doing Waqf.

Question 64: When doing Waqf, if there is a Tanween of Fathatayn [two Zabar] on the last letter of a word, then what should one do? (Lesson 21)

Answer: When doing Waqf, if there is a Tanween of Fathatayn [two Zabar] on the last letter of a word, it will be changed to ألف.

Question 65: What do you do if there is a round ت i.e. 'ة' in the case of Waqf? (Lesson 21)

Answer: If the last letter of the word is a round ت i.e. 'ة', then no matter which Harakah or Tanween it has on it, pronounce it as a ' ' Saakinah when making Waqf.

Question 66: What is نُون Qutni? (Lesson 21)

Answer: When a Hamzah Wasliyyah [temporary] comes after Tanween, the Hamzah Wasliyyah is dropped in the case of Wasl (without pausing), the نُون Saakinah of Tanween is given a Kasrah [Zayr] and a small نُون is usually shown with it; this نُون is called نُون Qutni.

Question 67: Which type of Waqf is shown by the circular sign 'O' and what should be done at this sign? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of Waqf Tam and indicates the completion of a Quranic Ayah; one should pause here.

Question 68: Which type of Waqf is shown by 'م' and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of Waqf Lazim; one must pause here.

Question 69: Which type of Waqf is shown by 'ط' and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of Waqf Mutlaq; it is better to pause here.

Question 70: Which type of Waqf is shown by 'ج' and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of **Waqf Jaaiz**; it is better to pause here but it is also permissible (allowed) to continue.

Question 71: Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ج’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of **Waqf Mujawwaz**; it is permissible to pause here but it is better to avoid.

Question 72: Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ص’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Answer: This is the sign of **Waqf Murakhkhas**; one should not pause here.

Question 73: Explain the rules of Waqf regarding the ‘لا’ sign. (Lesson 21)

Answer: If the لا sign comes above the sign of an Ayah i.e. لا, there is a difference of opinion whether to pause or not. If لا is present without the Ayah sign, then do not pause.

Question 74: What is I’adah? (Lesson 21)

Answer: After doing Waqf [pausing], reciting while joining the preceding text is called I’adah.

Question 75: Which Wazifah (invocation) should be recited to become pious and steadfast upon the Sunnah? (Page 8)

Answer: To become pious and steadfast upon Sunnah, keep reciting ‘يَا خَيْرُ’ all the time.

Question 76: What are the 5 stages of knowledge?

Answer: (1) To observe silence (2) To listen with attention (3) To remember what was heard (4) To abide by what was learnt (5) To pass on the acquired knowledge.

Question 77: What is the Wazifah to strengthen memory? (Page 32)

Answer: Recite ‘يَا عَلِيمُ’ 21 times (recite **Salat upon the Holy Nabi ﷺ** once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it or make somebody else drink on an empty stomach (before breakfast) for 40 days. The memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

Question 78: Which Du'a (supplication) should one recite for memorizing lessons?

Answer: Recite the following Du'a before memorizing lessons with Salat upon the Beloved Nabi ﷺ before and after it:

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Question 79: How many Fard (obligatory) acts are there in Wudu and what are they?

Answer: There are **four Fard acts** in **Wudu** and they are: (1) Washing the whole face (2) Washing both arms including the elbows (3) Moistening a quarter of the head (4) Washing both feet including the ankles.

Question 80: How many Fard acts are there in Ghusl and what are they?

Answer: There are **three Fard acts** in **Ghusl** and they are: (1) Rinsing the mouth (2) Sniffing water inside the nose (3) Washing the whole apparent body.

Question 81: How many Fard acts are there in Tayammum and what are they?

Answer: There are **three Fard acts** in **Tayammum** and they are: (1) Intention (2) Wiping hands on the entire face (3) Wiping both arms including the elbows.

Question 82: How many Pre-Conditions of Salah are there and what are they?

Answer: There are **6 Pre-Conditions** of Salah and they are: (1) Taharah (Purity) (2) Satr-e-'Awrat (veiling [i.e. concealing mandatory body parts]) (3) Istiqbal-e-Qiblah (facing towards the direction of Qiblah) (4) Waqt (Time) (5) Niyyah (intention) (6) Takbeer-e-Tahrimah.

Question 83: How many Fard acts are there in Salah and what are they?

Answer: There are **7 Fard acts** of **Salah** and they are: (1) Takbeer-e-Tahrimah (2) Qiyam (3) Qira'at (4) Ruku' (5) Sujood (6) Qa'dah Aakhirah (7) Khurooj-e-Bisun'ih.